

STATE REGULATION OF MILK EVENING WORLD'S IDEAS ENDORSED BY

Every Suggestion by This Newspaper Will Be Recommended to Assembly.

COMMISSION FAVORED.

Three-Year Fight Against Trust Being Won Slowly, but Surely.

By Sophie Irene Loeb.

Every contention made by The Evening World in its three-year fight to secure the proper regulation of milk has been borne out by the combined investigations and recommendations made by every agency in the State that has attempted to solve the milk question.

The Evening World's investigation, made three years ago, showed plainly that the one way to assure to the people a fair price for milk was to create a regulatory and official body that would have charge of this great necessity and limit the profits in order to insure a fair price.

This newspaper recommended a Milk Commission and set forth the matters that such a commission could readily determine in connection with milk.

All of these recommendations are now included in the reports made by ex-Gov. Glynn and John F. Finley to the Governor.

The Reconstruction Committee appointed by the Governor recommended similar legislation.

George Gordon, Seattle, appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the activities of the Council of Farms and Markets, also went into the subject.

All three of these investigations have resulted in the same conclusions suggested by The Evening World over three years ago.

And now comes the report of the special committee appointed by the Governor, termed the Fair Price Milk Committee. Their conclusions, after an exhaustive investigation of the entire subject, are practically in every particular the same that The Evening World has constantly urged.

A bill will now be introduced similar to the one which The Evening World introduced a year ago.

EVERYBODY FAVORS STATE COMMISSION BILL.

The first recommendation made by this committee is that a Milk Commission, composed of three members, be appointed by the Governor.

The powers of this commission shall extend to every part of the milk industry, including the highly profitable business of distributing milk to the consumer.

It shall determine the fair price that shall be charged by the distributor as well as the producer.

The committee also recommends that members of such a commission shall work only at the pleasure of the Governor.

As an aid to the Health Department a municipal milk plant is recommended in order that in time of stress or milk shortage from whatever cause, the babies of the city shall not suffer.

HOW THE PRICE OF MILK WILL BE REDUCED.

The committee is of the opinion that there is no reason why milk cannot be cheaper if there is proper regulation with a good zoning system established and duplication avoided in distribution.

Various innovations are suggested that will reduce the cost of milk, along the lines mentioned, as well as the elimination of the glass bottle, in favor of the sanitary paper container.

The reasons for these conclusions are fully stated in the report. The committee says:

"After these many weeks of study it is the conclusion of the committee that the present price charged for milk is unfair and excessive.

"If we accept statements of producers and distributors that under the present methods employed in production and distribution the price cannot be reduced, there is no excuse for continuing in operation any system susceptible of improvement, and capable of being transformed into a method of distribution of milk at a materially reduced price.

"In view of all the facts brought out in the testimony, and by reason of the committee's study of the problem, it is of the opinion that official action is required in order to consummate this desirable and necessary end.

"To accomplish all the committee recommends requires action as follows:

COMPLETE RESULTS.

"In view of the fact that many of the problems connected with the milk industry are interstate and national in character, it seems to the committee that the dairy and milk industry should receive the serious attention of the National Congress. Cheap milk at the farm demands cheaper food for the cattle. Interstate regulation and control will assist materially in the final solution of all the problems involved.

"This phase of the question is referred to in order that the report may be complete, beyond the jurisdiction of the committee, it is unnecessary to go into details.

As the committee's recommendations

tion that the Legislature provide for a Milk Commission with full powers and functions as are described.

The committee at considerable length reports on the by-product or manufacturing business. The enormous profits of tinned milk and similar products made by the use of 55 per cent of the production of milk of this State has been presented as one of the principal drawbacks to lower priced milk.

"The Nestlé Company, doing a seventy million dollar business, was one of rapid growth," the committee states. "From a capitalization of a quarter of a million, at one time it has increased to \$15,000,000. The concern has no preferred stock and it is not on the market."

"The profits of this company are deemed to be of considerable proportions, although they would not state them to the committee. From 35 to 36 per cent of their entire production of manufactured or tinned milk is sent outside of this State."

"One-third of this milk is secured from the production of New York State alone."

INCREASED PROFITS IN TINNED MILK TRADE.

Similar conditions exist in the case of the Borden Company, the next largest concern. While their export trade is not so large, yet 240,000,000 pounds of condensed milk was manufactured by this company in 1919. Sixty million pounds of this was exported. Altogether this represents \$29,000,000, of which 48 cents the pound of condensed milk was manufactured by this company in 1919.

"This number of cases of manufactured products exceeds the 1918 figures, and the demand is constantly increasing to say nothing of the milk foreign markets that are being created constantly. All of this milk practically was taken from the New York State production and manufactured within the State."

As the same price is paid for fluid milk in New York State as that which is paid for manufactured milk by the manufacturers, it can readily be seen that the distributing costs for fluid consumption are eliminated and as a consequence, much greater profit is made in the tinned milk business. It is obvious what trend this will take in the future unless proper regulation is provided.

On Oct. 22, 1919, The Evening World made the following statements, urging a Milk Service Commission, and inviting every woman of the city to join the Housewives' Protective Association formed for this purpose. This newspaper said:

"The first effort of this new association is a thorough study of the milk situation. Every authoritative source found existing on the subject will be studied and every angle of the industry will be thoroughly examined."

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Evening World's Articles of Three Years Ago That Started Fight for State Milk Commission

YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1916.

MILK PRICES GO UP TO-DAY; NEED OF STATE REGULATION DISCUSSED BY HOUSEWIVES

Uniformity of Rates Indicates "Gentlemen's Agreement" by Big Dealers—Protective League Suggests Milk Service Board to Guard Consumers

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916.

Governor Promises to Aid Housewives' Association in Regulating Food Supplies

Whitman Is Considering Legislation That Will Keep Down the Cost of Living and Operate a Milk Service Commission Would Be a Good Thing.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916.

That \$25,000 Milk Graft Opens Housewives' Eyes; Demand Law to Stop It

Milk Service Commission More Than Ever Necessary as Traced by the Testimony Before the Wicks Committee, and the Middleman Must Be Eliminated.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916.

State Milk Regulation More Favored by Dealers

Heads of Big Concerns Also Looking Into Matter of Uniform Prices by the Shop Retailers—Housewives' Protective Association Enjoying Tremendous Growth.

THE EVENING WORLD, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916.

Common Sense and Law Alike Support Plan to Regulate the Price of Milk

Establishment of a Milk Service Commission, Founded on Reason—Housewives Take Deep Interest in the Fight on Extortion and Petty Graft

D. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1916.

That \$25,000 Milk Graft Opens Housewives' Eyes; Demand Law to Stop It

Milk Service Commission More Than Ever Necessary as Traced by the Testimony Before the Wicks Committee, and the Middleman Must Be Eliminated.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1916.

'We Boost, Others Follow,' Admits Head of Big Milk Concern; Public Helpless

Price to the Consumer Arbitrarily Set Under Present System—State Milk Commission Advocated by Men Who Conducted the Investigation of 1909.

THE EVENING WORLD, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916.

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SCHOOL LUNCHES ARE NOW ASSURED; \$50,000 AVAILABLE

System to Be Re-established Soon After Jan. 1—Milk for Underfed Children.

Lunches for all school children who desire them were assured to-day when the Board of Education agreed to apply to the Board of Estimate to-morrow for an appropriation of \$50,000 to become available at once for the purpose of starting the school lunch machinery. Comptroller Craig has promised that the Board of Estimate will make the necessary appropriation and the school lunch system should be in operation soon after the first of the year.

Sophie Irene Loeb of The Evening World appeared at the meeting of the Board of Education to-day and urged that lunch be taken action at once on the lunch question. She pointed out that millions of lunches have been served in the schools, that the system has been established as successful through the energy of private charitable agencies and that the time has come when the serving of lunches to school children on a democratic basis has become a civic duty.

Most of the children, under the plan to be adopted, will pay for their lunches. Those who are unable to pay will be served free, but no distinction will be made between paying children and non-paying children. No child will know whether another child is a paying customer of the lunch system or not.

Mrs. John Blair, representing many women's organizations, Miss Mabel Kittredge and Miss Mary Wood, who have consistently aided in The Evening World's fight for school lunches, endorsed Miss Loeb's stand on the obligation resting on the city to furnish food for school children.

The Board of Education then adopted a resolution admitting that it had been remiss in not requesting an appropriation for school lunches prior to Nov. 20 when the budget was made up. The Board of Estimate has insisted that such a resolution be passed.

President Prall of the Board of Education will ask the Board of Estimate to-morrow to make the necessary appropriation. Inasmuch as Comptroller Craig has said that an appropriation will be forthcoming as soon as the Board of Education admits it is to blame for the delay in establishing the lunch system, the phase of the question may be considered as cleared up.

Miss Loeb also announced that the lunch committee has arranged for a milk service to approximately 25,000 undernourished children who are members of the tubercular, crippled and anemic classes. The public health department will be in charge of the service through a private but when this year, the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate agreed that the care of such undernourished children is a civic function the private fund was abandoned.

The morning milk service will be maintained by the city. The cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000 of the fund of \$50,000 left over from the sale of army and navy food. The committee in charge of the fund agreed to make the necessary appropriation.

BIG DAY FOR PERLMUTTER.

Family to Greet Soldier, Exonerated from Treason Charge.

Private Lawrence Perlmutter, who was convicted of treason, but afterward exonerated when it was shown that instead of giving information to the Germans he had given them misinformation.

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CURRAN APPOINTS C. H. FAIRBANKS HEAD OF PUBLIC WORKS

New Borough President Fills Other Offices—Two Women are Named.

Major Henry H. Curran, who takes office as President of the Borough of Manhattan Jan. 1, announced the following appointments to-day:

Commissioner of Public Works—Clarence H. Fay, former Deputy Fire Commissioner under Commissioner Robert Adams; salary \$7,200.

Consulting Engineer—Amos Schaeffer, to succeed himself; salary \$7,200.

Chief Engineer of Highways—Clifford M. Puckney, to succeed himself; salary \$6,120.

Superintendent of Public Buildings—Col. Frank H. Hines to succeed himself; salary \$6,000.

Superintendent of Buildings—Rudolph P. Miller, Superintendent under former Borough President McAneny; salary \$7,000.

Secretary of the Borough—Collin H. Woodward, former Alderman from the 28th District and formerly Deputy Surveyor of the Port; salary \$5,500.

Secretary to the Borough President—A. L. Smith Jr. of the editorial staff of the New York Times, Yale, 1915; salary \$4,500.

Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—John S. Shea, former Sheriff; salary \$6,000.

Secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works—Miss Harriet E. Porritt, a school teacher, active suffrage worker, who campaigned on horseback up State in 1915; salary \$3,400.

Stenographer to the President of the Borough—Miss Harriet Mullen, formerly private secretary to Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, salary \$3,200.

ARREST FOILED FIVE ROBBERIES

Police Say Slayer of Maid Planned Burglary Campaign—Negress Held as Aid.

Brooklyn police to-day reported they had information of three robberies in Flatbush homes and two in Elmhurst planned by Frank Kelly, confessed murderer of Catharine Dunn, a maid in the home of Clarence Sperry, Clark No. 1144 East 21st Street, Flatbush, a week ago last Saturday. According to the detectives, Kelly got his information through Emma Robinson, the negress, from whom he says he got knowledge of the Sperry Clark household before entering.

One of the places, the police say he had in mind, was the home of Mrs. Daniel Cobb, an elderly widow and an invalid, in Albemarle Terrace, Flatbush.

Detective Broonan, after the Robinson woman, and Kelly had been indicted by the Grand Jury, left to-day for Albany to get extradition papers with which to bring the two to this State from Newark, N. J. District Attorney Harry E. Lewis said he hoped to start the trial of Kelly in a few days. Kelly steadfastly denies any knowledge of the murder of Mrs. McDonald, a Brooklyn elected ticket agent, several months ago.

Chattering with his two captors, Kelly, who was arrested last night, said: "You fellows are lucky guys. If you had met me a few minutes later on Friday I would have been picking two automobiles. I wouldn't have hesitated to use them."

He was locked in a cell away from all other prisoners.

ANSWERS SUGAR CHARGES.

Zabriske Tells of Cuban Purchase by British.

George A. Zabriske, President of the Sugar Equalization Board, this morning confirmed The Evening World's claim that the British High Commission had taken much of the sugar supply away from America. Mr. Zabriske denied statements attributed to Congressman Hordman, blaming the sugar shortage on exports to the British.

"The British High Commission bought about 100,000 tons of sugar in Cuba," he said. "This sugar was not intended to be sold to be refined in our refineries and then was taken to Great Britain."

FOOTPADS GET \$10,000.

Bank Messenger Attacked and Hobbed in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—Two armed footpads escaped with \$10,000 in cash and \$6,000 in checks in a daring hold-up in the downtown section this morning of James Hord, who was carrying the money from a savings and loan company to a bank.

The bandits were waiting in an alley when Hord passed. Mrs. Hord, who accompanied him to the sidewalk and escaped with a satchel containing the money.

Adjudged Competent to Handle Her Estate.

Supreme Court Justice Robert Wagner this morning discharged Mary Boyle O'Reilly from the custody of her attorney and her sister, Elizabeth Boyle O'Reilly, who applied for a committee for her person on the ground that she was incompetent to handle her estate and affairs. Mrs. O'Reilly brought habeas corpus proceedings to effect her discharge and have herself adjudged competent.

Access Sister of Knife Attack.

Miss Bella Levine, No. 1327 40th Street, Brooklyn, was held in \$1,000 bail in the Bridge Plaza Court to-day on a charge of felonious assault on the complainant, of whom she was a friend.

Miss Levine, 31, 23rd Street, Manhattan, it is alleged that in an argument over money Miss Levine stabbed her sister's right cheek with a butcher knife. Mrs. Shapiro was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

GIRL OF 13 HELD IN CHRISTMAS EVE KENTUCKY MURDER

Found With Dr. Schott Following Death of Young Woman in His Office.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28.—Miss Laurene G. Gardner, thirteen years old, now under arrest here, is a second prisoner taken following the mysterious murder on Christmas Eve of Miss Elizabeth Ford Griffiths, seventeen, office attendant of Dr. Christopher G. Schott, a prominent physician. Her body was found in a consulting room at the rear of his office. Dr. Schott has been arrested, charged with murder. The girl, who was with Dr. Schott when he reported the discovery of the body, is charged with juvenile delinquency.

The apprehension of the young girl is the latest step in a story of strangely tangled motives and relationships. Miss Griffiths and Capt. George K. Jordan, Field Artillery, Camp Zachary Taylor, were to have been married on Christmas Day. It is understood that she changed her mind at the last moment, and Jordan was on his way to her home to set a new date, when he learned she had been murdered.

According to Dr. Schott, he found Miss Griffiths dead when he returned to his office from a round of distributing Christmas gifts. He was accompanied by Laurene Gardner, a detective on the case have made affidavits that they found the latter in Schott's office on the morning after the murder, the physician being scandalously elated.

Schott freely admitted that he had been in love with Miss Griffiths for months, stating that "he was crazy about her." The police theory is that her rejection of him some time ago and decision to marry Capt. Jordan provide a motive for the murder.

The Captain was subjected to a strict interrogation. He established an alibi, which satisfied the police and